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ABSTRACT

This booklet brings the student some knowledge of drugs and how they are used and abused by people. Fourteen lessons for independent study are presented. Each lesson starts with a pretest for self-assessment purposes. If the score on the pretest indicates the student would benefit from further study on the particular lesson, general subject matter pages are provided and recommended for reading. Following this is the major concept of the lesson, behavioral objectives, questions or statements to be written out, and a self-assessment quiz. Eight optional activities follow the final lesson including a crossword puzzle and work puzzles of various kinds. The appendix contains a posttest for elementary and junior high school students and answer keys to learning activities and self-assessment quizzes and the additional word activities. (BL)

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LESSONS IN DRUG ABUSE EDUCATION FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

STUDENT EDITION
4D-SU-1S

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DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION
DADE COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
MIAMI, FLORIDA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION v

LESSONS

1. The Early History of Drugs 1
2. Types of Drugs and How They Are used 5
3. Prescription and Nonprescription Drugs 9
4. Drugs Can Be Abused 13
5. The Dangers of Sniffing Solvents 17
6. Be Sensible About Marijuana 21
7. Hallucinogens 25
8. Drug Habits and Drug Addiction 29
9. Laws That Control Drugs 33
10. Agencies for Drug Control 37
11. In the Wrong Hands 41
12. Florida Drug Law 45
13. Treatment Programs for Drug Addicts 49
14. Helping Those on the Habit 53

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES 57

POSTTEST 67

ANSWER KEY 71

INTRODUCTION

WHY STUDY ABOUT DRUGS?

This book will attempt to bring to you some knowledge of drugs and how they are used and abused by people. The more you know about drugs, the better you can deal with the problems and arguments about drugs that are apt to come up. These days, it might even be dangerous not to know about drugs.

You may have wondered about drugs and thought about questions like: How do drugs affect my brain? Does LSD take me on a trip or into a trap? Does the law ever permit me to take drugs?

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

The lessons in this book will answer these questions and others. Each lesson starts with a pretest. Here you may discover how much you already know about the particular lesson. If your pretest score shows that you can learn more about the subject, then it is recommended that you read the subject matter page. There you will find the information you need. You may have questions about the subject matter page; your teacher will be glad to help with them. Then go ahead to complete the learning activities and the assessment that ends each lesson. If you obtain a high score on the pretest, your teacher may direct you to skip that lesson.

After the final lesson, you will find eight optional activities. These include a crossword puzzle and word puzzles, purely for enjoyment. Your teacher will tell you when to work on this section.

An answer key is included in the back of the book to permit you to check your answers to the learning activities and assessment questions. Use this key wisely.

Completing this book may help you to see what people have to gain and what they have to lose with drugs.

LESSON 1

THE EARLY HISTORY OF DRUGS

Pretest

Identify the name of the drug or other substance in column 2 that is used for a specific condition in column 1. Write the appropriate letter in the blank.

1. anemia _____	a. opium
2. pain _____	b. rhubarb
3. coughing _____	c. coca leaf
4. skin burns _____	d. liver
5. headaches _____	e. camphor
6. constipation ____	f. belladonna

THE EARLY HISTORY OF DRUGS

Man has always experienced unpleasant feelings such as pain, fear, unhappiness, and disappointment. He has tried many ways to rid himself of these feelings. Sleep was one way. Man used sleep to get rest from physical and mental strains, but he could not always sleep when he desired.

In early times, drugs were provided to help man sleep. One of the first sleep-producing drugs used was alcohol. Opium, a drug which was first grown in Mesopotamia and then in Egypt, was used to produce sleep and also to relieve pain. In Arabia, opium was first prescribed to relieve headaches.

Later the opium poppy plant was introduced in several countries, among them Persia, the Roman Empire, India, and China. Some of them used opium in trade with other countries. The drug gained power over the users, so that soon they could not do without it. They grew tired without the drug and lost their enthusiasm for work. These countries found it necessary to set up laws prohibiting entry of this drug and its products into their ports.

Other drugs, such as camphor and rhubarb, were brought from China to Venice by Marco Polo. Camphor was used for skin irritations, and rhubarb as a laxative. Belladonna, a drug made from a plant, was discovered in Babylonia to relieve coughing. In ancient China, it was found that liver and iron cured a blood deficiency called anemia. The Inca Indians of Peru found that chewing the coca leaf could relieve or lessen pain.

The Romans gathered many of the early drug prescriptions from the ancient Greek and early Chinese civilizations, and organized these prescriptions into a large drug information book. When the Roman Empire fell apart, the Arabs introduced many new drugs to Europeans. During the Middle Ages the first pharmacies, as we know them today, developed in Italy and France.

Concept: Early man used drugs as an attempt to overcome some of his problems.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on the early history of drugs so that you will be able to—

1. Identify drugs used for a specific illness;
2. Recognize the historical use and abuse of drugs;
3. Identify countries where selected drugs were first used.

Learning Activities:

1. Identify the name of the drug or other substance used for a specific condition. Write the appropriate name in the blank.

a. anemia _____	opium
b. pain _____	rhubarb
c. coughing _____	coca leaf
d. skin burns _____	liver
e. headaches _____	camphor
f. constipation _____	belladonna

2. Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.

   a. Alcohol was one of the first drugs used. _____

   b. The first pharmacies, as we know them today, developed in ancient Greece. _____

   c. Drugs were first used by man to overcome disappointment. _____

   d. Sleep was one way man tried to help himself overcome physical or mental strains. _____

   e. Many people who first used opium became addicted. _____

3. Write the name of the country where each of these drugs was first used.

   a. opium _____ d. rhubarb _____

   d. coca leaf _____ e. liver and iron _____

   c. belladonna _____ f. camphor _____

Assessment:

Use the following words to complete each statement correctly.

opium	camphor	anemia
sleep	alcohol	

1. At first, drugs were provided to help man _____.
2. In Arabia, _____ was first used to relieve headaches.
3. _____ is a drug used for skin irritations.
4. One of the first sleep-producing drugs was _____.
5. Liver and iron cured a blood deficiency called _____.

LESSON 2

TYPES OF DRUGS AND HOW THEY ARE USED

Pretest

Write the source for each of the following drugs. Use the words plant, animal, mineral, or man-made.

1. quinine _____
2. insulin _____
3. digitalis _____
4. iodine _____
5. vaccines _____
6. iron _____
7. phosphorous _____
8. sulfa drugs _____

TYPES OF DRUGS AND HOW THEY ARE USED

A drug is any chemical substance used to diagnose, to prevent, or to treat disease. Drugs may be used for the following purposes: killing germs, neutralizing poisons that have entered our bodies, reducing fever, stimulating body activities, reducing pain, or putting our bodies to sleep.

Drugs are obtained from four sources. One of these sources is plants—probably the first source of drugs used in treating disease. The leaves, flowers, stem, roots, and fruit may be used as sources of drugs. Quinine, a drug used in treating malaria, is made from the cinchona plant. A heart stimulant, digitalis, is made from the foxglove plant.

Animals are another source of drugs. Insulin, a drug obtained from the pancreas of cattle and hogs, is used to treat persons suffering from diabetes. The vaccine that is administered to children to prevent smallpox is obtained from the blood of animals. We get vitamins from the codliver oil of codfish.

Medicines can also be obtained from minerals. Calcium, iron, phosphorous, or iodine are often prescribed for people who need these necessary elements. Other drugs are man-made and often contain the same necessary elements as drugs made from living things. Sulfa drugs, which kill infection or germs, are examples of man-made drugs.

Some drugs are used for preventing disease; vitamin preparations, smallpox vaccines, and antiseptics like iodine are among these. Other types of drugs, such as penicillin and allergy pills, are used for treatment of illness. Aspirin, cough medicines, tranquilizers, and sleeping pills are types of drugs used for relieving discomfort and pain.

Concept: Modern man desires to maintain good health through the use of drugs.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on types of drugs and the uses of each so that you will be able to—

1. Identify the sources of drugs as plant, animal, mineral, or man-made;
2. Classify drugs as to use: prevention, treatment, or pain relief;
3. List three appropriate reasons for using drugs.

Learning Activities:

1. List the source for each of the following drugs as plant, animal, mineral, or man-made.

   a. quinine
   b. sulfa drugs
   c. vaccines
   d. iron
   e. insulin
   f. iodine
   g. digitalis
   h. phosphorous

2. Write the name of each drug under the appropriate heading: prevention, treatment, or pain relief.

   vaccines
   penicillin
   tranquilizers
   sleeping pills
   allergy pills
   antiseptics
   vitamin pills
   aspirin
   cough medicines

3. List three appropriate reasons for using drugs.

Assessment:

Choose the term from the list that best completes each statement.

minerals	pain relief
man-made	plants
prevention	

1. Calcium, iron, phosphorous, and iodine are drugs obtained from _____.
2. Quinine and digitalis are obtained from _____.
3. Sulfa drugs are _____ drugs.
4. Vaccines, vitamin pills, and antiseptics are used for _____ of disease.
5. Tranquilizers, aspirin, and cough medicines are used for _____.

LESSON 3

PRESCRIPTION AND NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Pretest

Classify the following drugs as being over-the-counter or prescription drugs.

1. aspirin _____
2. penicillin _____
3. vitamin preparations __
4. eye drops _____
5. antibiotics _____
6. insulin _____
7. iodine _____

PRESCRIPTION AND NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Drugs are sold on the market in two ways. Drugs that require close medical supervision for safe use may be bought only with a prescription. Those drugs which can be used safely for self-treatment are nonprescription drugs; they may be purchased without a prescription, or over the counter.

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act controls the safety and effectiveness of drugs. This act requires that labels of drugs sold over the counter include the name and address of the manufacturer, the amount of the drug in each package, and a list of the ingredients. Directions to help the user should also be on the label. They should inform the user about the dose and its frequency, the suggested length of time for use, and the preparation for use, such as "shake before using." Warnings, when necessary, should also appear on the label.

Labels on prescription drugs should include the name and address of the pharmacy where the drug was purchased, the date it was first filled, a prescription number, and the name of the prescribing doctor. Doctors also write additional information on the prescription form, which the pharmacist rewrites on the label. This information includes the name of the patient and complete directions for use and storage.

It is important that people know which drugs can be purchased without a prescription, or over the counter. Drugs such as aspirin, iodine, vitamin pills, eye drops, and nose drops are examples of over-the-counter drugs. Some eye drops and nose drops, which need medical supervision, are prescribed by a doctor. Insulin and antibiotics such as penicillin are drugs which always require a prescription because close medical supervision is needed when they are used.

Concept: Modern man desires to maintain good health through the use of drugs.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on prescription and nonprescription drugs so that you will be able to—

1. Define prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs;
2. Classify drugs as prescription or over-the-counter;
3. Identify information required on a prescription label.

Learning Activities:

1. Define: over-the-counter drugs

   prescription drugs
2. Write the words over-the-counter or prescription after the following drugs:

   a. aspirin _____ d. penicillin _____

   b. iodine _____ e. eye drops _____

   c. insulin _____ f. nose drops _____
3. List the information required on a prescription label.

Assessment:

Identify the following statements as true or false.

1. The purchase of over-the-counter drugs requires a prescription. _____
2. Penicillin can be purchased only with a prescription. _____
3. Labels on prescription drugs must include proper directions for use and storage. _____
4. Aspirin may be purchased over the counter. _____
5. Drugs which require close medical supervision may be purchased only with a prescription. _____

LESSON 4

DRUGS CAN BE ABUSED

Pretest

Select the word from the following list that best identifies each of the items below. Write the word in the blank.

amphetamine	dosage	drug addict
tranquilizer	depressant	physician

1. A person who has an uncontrolled need for a drug or medicine _____
2. A medicine used to relax people or control their high blood pressure _____
3. A medicine used to help overweight people or make tired people more alert _____
4. A medicine used to relax nervous people who may not need additional sleep _____
5. The proper amount of medicine prescribed _____

DRUGS CAN BE ABUSED

A drug addict is a person who has an uncontrolled need for drugs. Addicts seem to feel that they cannot live without them. It is important that people learn about drugs and their effects in order to understand the harm that comes from drug abuse.

Physicians, or medical doctors, prescribe drugs for patients who need them for pain relief or for other medical reasons. Amphetamines, or stimulants, are sometimes prescribed by doctors to treat overweight people or people who are troubled and tired. People who use amphetamines may become excited and talk too much and too fast, or may become restless. Sometimes they become angry and want to pick fights. People who take more of the drug than prescribed may become very ill and even die.

Other medicines, called depressants, are used to relax people or help them to get needed sleep. People who have high blood pressure are sometimes given depressants. These drugs may cause side effects, such as a wobbly walk, slurring of speech, or a quick temper.

Sometimes people may need a medicine such as a tranquilizer to help calm them, but not put them to sleep. Tranquilizers can make people too carefree and relaxed. People may not be able to make wise decisions or act quickly when tranquilizers are abused.

Taking drugs, even under a doctor's care, can be dangerous if certain rules are not followed. Patients should take only the proper dosage, that is, the amount prescribed. When under the influence of drugs, they should be very careful while driving. Many drivers have caused accidents on the highway when under the influence of tranquilizers, depressants, or amphetamines. Patients should ask their doctor if it is proper and safe for them to drive or to drink when taking drugs.

Concept: Abuse of drugs and substances has bad effects on man's body.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on how medicines can be abused so that you will be able to—

1. Identify appropriate meanings of drug use and drug abuse terms;
2. Analyze the effects of some medicines on the body;
3. Propose some rules to follow when taking drugs under medical supervision.

Learning Activities:

1. Match the correct word with each of the following items:

   amphetamines dosage drug addict
   tranquilizers depressants physicians

   a. A person who has an uncontrolled need for a drug or medicine _____

   b. Medicine used to relax people or control high blood pressure _____

   c. Medicine used to help overweight people or make tired people more alert _____

   d. Medicine used to relax people who do not necessarily need sleep _____

   e. The proper amount of medicine prescribed _____

2. Write short answers to the following statements.

   a. Some effects of amphetamine use are:

   _____ _____

   b. Some effects of depressant use are:

   _____ _____

   c. Some effects of tranquilizer use are:

   _____ _____

3. Complete the following statement by listing a set of rules to follow: When I am taking drugs under a doctor's care, I should...

_____

Assessment:

Identify the following statements as true or false.

1. Drug addicts feel that they cannot live without drugs. _____
2. Taking drugs under the care of a physician cannot be dangerous. _____
3. Drivers are more apt to have accidents when on drugs. _____
4. People who take more of a drug than prescribed may become very ill and even die. _____
5. Amphetamines are used to relax people. _____

LESSON 5

THE DANGERS OF SNIFFING SOLVENTS

Pretest

Choose the term from the list that best completes each of the following statements.

bone marrow solvents prevent

drug habit inhaling

1. Smelling or sniffing is the same as _____.
2. A need to use drugs is called a _____.
3. Glue, gasoline, and paint thinner are called _____.
4. To stop someone from using solvents improperly means to _____ their use.
5. Sniffers damage the _____ in their bodies.

THE DANGERS OF SNIFFING SOLVENTS

Many young people do not know the dangers of sniffing certain products which are called solvents. These solvents include glue, paint thinner, gasoline, and certain nail polish removers. Inhaling, or smelling, the vapors of solvents brings about effects similar to those of drinking alcohol, but it is much more dangerous.

There are several reasons why sniffing solvents is dangerous. Although at first the person may merely feel silly after sniffing them, he takes a great deal of poison into his body. He may become unconscious and even die. The continued inhaling of solvents can seriously damage the body's bone marrow, kidneys, liver, and brain. Anemia, a blood deficiency, is commonly found in those who practice sniffing.

Solvent sniffing has become a serious problem throughout the United States, especially with young people from ages 8 to 17. The problem grows because those who try it often encourage others to do so. Sniffers lose interest in school, play activities, and their friends. Some may even commit crimes after using solvents in this way, like stealing money to buy more. Others soon feel a need for a more serious drug.

What can be done to prevent young people from sniffing glue? It is hoped that parents and their children both will learn the dangers to health that result from inhaling these poisons. Glue and other such solvents should not be sold to young people without permission. Other substances which are not harmful may be found to use in place of glue for making models and the like. Most of all, those who have acquired the habit of sniffing solvents should receive whatever treatment they need so that they may become useful citizens again.

Concept: Abuse of drugs and substances has bad effects on man's body.

Behavorial Objectives: You have been given information on the dangers of glue sniffing so that you will be able to—

1. Recognize appropriate terms and their meanings related to the dangers of sniffing solvents;
2. Identify appropriate rules to help control the sniffing problem;
3. Summarize reasons why sniffing solvents is dangerous.

Learning Activities:

1. Match the correct term with its related meaning.

   bone marrow drug habit prevent

   inhaling solvents

   a. Smelling or sniffing is the same as _____.

   b. A need to use or have a drug is called a _____.

   c. Glue, gasoline, and paint thinner are called _____.

   d. To stop someone from using substances improperly means to _____ their use.

   e. Sniffers damage the _____ in their bodies.

2. Write short answers to complete the following statements.

   a. Children and parents should know the _____ that come from sniffing solvents.

   b. Children who have the habit of sniffing solvents should___

   _____

   c. Glue and other dangerous solvents should not be _____

   _____

   d. Inhaling or smelling the vapors of plastic cement or glue results in _____ being taken into the body.

3. List four reasons why sniffing solvents is dangerous.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

Assessment:

Identify each statement on the dangers of sniffing solvents as true or false.

1. Sniffing solvents is a serious problem for young people because it can damage their bone marrow, liver, and brain.

_____

2. Children who have the habit of sniffing solvents should receive treatment. _____

3. It is all right to allow glue and other solvents to be sold to children. _____

4. Glue sniffing is not habit forming. _____

5. Parents and children should learn the dangers of sniffing solvents. _____

LESSON 6

BE SENSIBLE ABOUT MARIJUANA

Pretest

Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.

1. Marijuana has no harmful effect on users. _____
2. It is against the law to use or sell marijuana. _____
3. A person may want to try other drugs after using marijuana. _____
4. Marijuana affects all users in the same way. _____
5. People should become educated in the effects of drugs such as marijuana. _____

BE SENSIBLE ABOUT MARIJUANA

Marijuana, or Indian hemp, is a plant which was first used in making rope. Today it is being used as an illegal drug. Marijuana refers to the flowers and leaves of the plant Cannabis sativa. These parts are ground up and made into a cigarette, smoked in a pipe, or sometimes even chewed. Marijuana, when rolled into a cigarette, is referred to as weeds, joints, or Mary Janes. It has a sweetish odor when smoked.

Drugs affect people differently. The drug marijuana may affect people in several ways depending upon the strength or potency, the type of marijuana used, and the personality of the user. One effect of marijuana use is that a person may feel carefree, that is, he doesn't care about anything, while under the influence of the drug. Sometimes he may become angry or very excited. Users acting in these ways may cause harm to themselves and to others. When driving a car, marijuana users cannot always see things clearly to make quick and necessary decisions. Because of the varied effects on users of marijuana, legal authorities are very reluctant to legalize the drug.

There are many sensible reasons why people should not use marijuana. Users of marijuana are not really sure how the drug will affect them, nor are they sure of the strength or potency and the purity of the drug. The sale, use, or possession of marijuana is illegal. Penalties for using it are severe.

What can be done to help people become aware of the dangers involved in using marijuana? According to the Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association, marijuana should be considered dangerous and a public health problem. Legalizing marijuana would only make the problem more serious. Added research is still needed to find out more about the effects of marijuana on the human body. The best approach is to educate everyone regarding the possible dangers from its use.

Concept: Abuse of drugs and substances has bad effects on man's body.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on the abuse of marijuana so that you will be able to—

1. Identify some of the effects and possible dangers from marijuana use;
2. Summarize the ways marijuana may affect users;
3. Accept or reject the reasons of the Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association for not using marijuana and explain why.

Learning Activities:

1. Underline the term in the parentheses which will complete the statement in an appropriate way.
   a. Marijuana (may be, isn't) harmful to users.
   b. It is (legal, illegal) to use or sell marijuana.
   c. A person (may, may not) want to try other drugs after using marijuana.
   d. Marijuana (does, doesn't) affect all users in the same way.
   e. People (should, shouldn't) become educated in the effects of drugs such as marijuana.
2. List at least four ways that marijuana may affect users.
3. Write a paragraph accepting or rejecting the reasons for not using marijuana that are given by the Council on Mental Health of the American Medical Association (AMA). Explain your position.

Assessment:

Classify the following under the appropriate headings in the outline below.

rolled in cigarette paper

may become angry

has a sweetish odor when smoked

can't always see things clearly

may become addicted through its use

users not sure how the drug will affect them

A. Identification of marijuana

1. flowers and leaves of the plant Cannabis sativa

2. _____

3. _____

B. Effects on a person during use

1. may feel carefree

2. _____

3. _____

C. Reasons for not using

1. illegal to buy, sell, or use

2. _____

3. _____

Lesson 7

HALLUCINOGENS

Pretest

Directions: Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.

1. Drugs that are hallucinogens make the surroundings seem unreal to the person who takes them. _____
2. Drugs like LSD may affect a person a year after the last dose. _____
3. LSD may be readily recognized by its taste and odor. _____
4. Marijuana is not a drug that causes hallucinations. _____
5. Hallucinogens do not present any dangers to man's body. _____

HALLUCINOGENS

Some drugs are known as hallucinogens, or psychedelics. These drugs change the way you think—about yourself and about your surroundings. The judgment of distance can be affected, making surroundings seem unreal. They often change your mood as well. Marijuana is one of the psychedelic drugs; LSD is another. LSD is so dangerous a drug that it is against the law to possess any or to produce it without a special license from the government. It was discovered by accident in 1938.

It takes very little LSD to send a person on a so-called "trip." The amount necessary in order to experience hallucinations would cover only the point of a pin. LSD is a powerful mind-altering drug. Its danger is increased because it is odorless and tasteless, and so not readily recognized. It can be placed in drinks, candy, or cookies, or on sugar cubes. Some have even placed LSD on a stick of chewing gum and offered it to young children. A trip involves many confusing experiences. An altering of the senses takes place—a person might think he could fly or use his strength to stop a car or train, like Superman. Some have been killed because they became confused after taking LSD.

Another danger of LSD is the "flashback." This is the return of hallucinations sometimes as long as a year after the last dose of the drug has been taken. The flashback may come at an unfortunate time, as when the person is driving a car. Other dangers from LSD include the possibility of having mentally retarded children and of suffering mental illness.

Although government agencies may use LSD with patients in certain situations, these are controlled experiments under professional supervision.

Some hallucinogenic drugs have long and difficult names; a few are known by their initials, such as DMT and STP. Others are psilocybin, bufotenine, mescaline, and harmine. The important fact to recognize is that they are dangerous and mind-altering, with no real use for mankind at present.

Concept: The abuse of drugs and substances has bad effects on man's body.

Behavioral Objectives: You have received information on hallucinogens so that you will be able to—

1. Identify some drugs that produce hallucinations;
2. Recognize the effects of hallucinogenic drugs on the mind and body;
3. Describe the dangers of using hallucinogens.

Learning Activities:

1. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words to complete the following sentences.

   trip candy flashback
   odorless mescaline

   a. One of the dangers of using LSD is the possibility of having a _____ at an unexpected time.
   b. Marijuana, LSD, and _____ are drugs that cause hallucinations.
   c. The experience a person has while under the influence of of LSD is called a _____.
   d. A person may not recognize the presence of LSD because it is _____.
   e. LSD may be given to someone without his knowledge by adding it to _____.

2. List three ways in which hallucinogens affect the mind.

3. List three physical dangers to the body from hallucinogens.

Assessment:

Complete these sentences with the appropriate word from the following list.

marijuana mental illness psychedelics

candy or cookies illegal

1. Another name for hallucinogens is _____.

2. Two of the best-known hallucinogens are LSD and _____.

3. LSD may be given to a person without his knowledge by placing it in _____.

4. LSD may be the cause of _____ in some users.

5. Possession of LSD without a license is _____.

LESSON 8

DRUG HABITS AND DRUG ADDICTION

Pretest

Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.

1. The best way to stop drug addiction is to prevent it from happening. _____
2. People who have strong personalities usually become drug addicts. _____
3. When a user of drugs feels that he cannot live without drugs, he has become a drug addict. _____
4. Tolerance is the body's refusal to take any more drugs._____

DRUG HABITS AND DRUG ADDICTION

The continued use of drugs without a doctor's direction may result in the formation of a drug habit. This means that the user has a desire to continue taking the drug for the feeling of well-being it seems to give him. Some young people begin to use drugs to shock their parents, and others say they are trying to escape boredom. Still others use the pressures of the Vietnam War as a reason.

Drug users may develop a desire for larger doses of drugs to satisfy a need or to bring about the same effect. At this stage, the user has increased tolerance for drugs. Tolerance is the body's ability to become used to increasing amounts of a drug so that larger and larger doses are needed to get the same effect. The drug habit is thus often followed by drug addiction.

When the user feels that he cannot live without the drug, he has become dependent upon it. Physical dependence means that the user's body feels physical discomfort when off the drug. Psychological dependence means that the user has a great need for the drug, believing he cannot live without it. A drug user who has become dependent upon a drug is called a drug addict. This is the most serious point in the abuse of drugs. The user now needs help from a number of sources.

How can we best prevent dependence on drugs? The best way to avoid the drug habit and drug addiction is not to start using drugs unless they are prescribed by a physician. People who have weak personalities, however, sometimes find it difficult to follow this rule.

Drug laws must be followed by all and enforced. Schools, churches, and community groups cooperate to help make people aware of the dangers of drug abuse. Knowing the facts about drug use and abuse is important.

Concept: Man is motivated by complex factors in the use of substances that modify behavior.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on the ways and reasons people get the drug habit so that you will be able to--

1. Identify some of the ways and reasons people get the drug habit;
2. Recognize appropriate definitions for the terms: drug habit, psychological dependence, tolerance, and physical dependence;
3. Summarize ways of preventing drug addiction.

Learning Activities:

1. Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.
   a. The best way to stop drug addiction is to prevent it from happening. _____
   b. People who have strong personalities usually become drug addicts. _____
   c. When a user of drugs feels that he cannot live without drugs, he has become a drug addict. _____
   d. Tolerance means that the drug user must increase the amount of drugs he takes in order to get the same feeling. _____
   e. Drug laws should be obeyed by all and enforced. _____
2. Write short definitions for the terms:
   a. drug habit
   b. tolerance
   c. physical dependence
   d. psychological dependence
3. List three ways of preventing drug addiction.

Assessment:

Identify the following terms with the appropriate items below them. Write the appropriate letter in the blank.

a. tolerance

b. psychological dependence

c. drug habit

d. physical dependence

e. a way to prevent drug addiction

1. User's body has discomfort when off the drug _____

2. User's mind feels a great need for a drug _____

3. User's body has become used to increasing amounts of a drug so that he needs larger doses to bring about the same effect _____

4. A desire or need for a particular drug _____

5. The obeying and enforcing of drug laws _____

LESSON 9

LAWS THAT CONTROL DRUGS

Pretest

Write the word true if the statement is correct; write the word false if the statement is incorrect.

1. International laws are provided to limit production of drugs and their shipment between countries. _____

2. The Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965 deal only with the use of LSD. _____

3. The county and city governments have no laws that deal with buying, selling, using, or possessing drugs. _____

4. The federal government controls opium through the Harrison Narcotic Act. _____

5. The federal government permits the growing of the poppy plant but not its use as a drug. _____

LAWS THAT CONTROL DRUGS

Drug laws are provided to protect people from the harmful effects of drugs. There are four types of laws that control drug use.

International laws and agreements provide limits to the production of drugs and to their shipment between countries. Federal laws control the importing of drugs and the buying and selling of drugs for illegal use. State laws provide penalties for every kind of transaction dealing with drugs, including illegal possession of drugs. Local laws, made by the county or city, also deal with buying, selling, using, or possessing drugs.

The federal government controls drugs through laws it passed in the last half-century. The Harrison Narcotic Act, a federal law, is a tax law designed to control the importation, manufacture, purchase, sale, distribution, or gift of opium and its products. Any person who deals in these drugs is required to pay the government a tax and use federal forms to record the transactions. The Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act limits the importing of raw opium and coca leaves to only the amounts needed by doctors and scientists. Marijuana controls were provided by the Marijuana Tax Act, which suppresses the use of marijuana in this country. The Opium Poppy Control Act prohibits the growing of the poppy plant from which opium is obtained.

As more dangerous drugs became known to man, additional laws were provided to control the use and abuse of drugs. The Boggs Act provided severe penalties for illegal sale and possession of narcotic drugs. Additional penalties for illegal sale and possession of narcotics, marijuana, and heroin were added to the Narcotic Control Act in 1956. In 1965, the Drug Abuse Control Amendments were added to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. It controls depressant, stimulant, and barbiturate drugs, and also hallucinogenic drugs, such as LSD and others.

Concept: Through laws man desires to provide both protection and penalty.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on the control of drugs so that you will be able to—

1. Identify four types of drug laws and their functions;
2. List some of the federal drug laws;
3. Describe the purpose of the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965.

Learning Activities:

1. List the four types of laws that are provided to deal with drugs and the general purpose of each type.
2. Name the law which is violated in each of these.
   a. If a person were arrested for growing opium poppy plants, he could be charged under what law? _____
   b. If a peddler were caught for selling LSD to a minor, he could be charged under what law? _____
   c. If a distributor failed to pay a tax on certain narcotic drugs, he could be charged under what law? _____
   d. If someone were caught bringing opium or coca leaves into the country, he could be charged under what law? _____
   e. If someone transported marijuana across state boundaries, he could be charged under what law? _____
3. The Drug Abuse Control Amendments were passed in 1965. Place a check next to each item that the Amendments deal with.
   a. Control use of depressants _____
   b. Control use of stimulants _____
   c. Control use of treatment centers _____
   d. Control use of solvents _____
   e. Control use of barbiturates _____
   f. Control use of hallucinogens _____

Assessment:

Identify the following four types of laws by matching each one with its appropriate function below:

1. international laws
2. federal laws
3. state laws
4. local or city laws

_____ provide limits to production of drugs and their shipment between countries

_____ prohibit any illegal activities dealing with buying, selling, or using drugs within its limits

_____ limit drugs imported into a country and provide penalties for illegal smuggling, buying, or selling drugs

_____ cooperate with federal officials and laws, but provide additional penalties for any illegal drug transaction

LESSON 10

AGENCIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

Pretest

Write true if the statement is correct; write false if the statement is incorrect.

1. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs keeps agents at all sea and land ports to prevent drugs from entering the country. _____

2. The County Health Department has the power to apprehend those who buy, sell, or use drugs. _____

3 The Food and Drug Administration cannot control drugs that are taken outside of the state. _____

4. A person who is convicted of breaking state drug laws may lose his voting rights for no more than one election. _____

5. The drug abuser may be convicted by federal agents and local police, but not by state agents. _____

AGENCIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

Each level of government—the federal, state, and local levels—has its own agencies to enforce its drug laws.

Enforcing the federal laws is the task of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Bureau of Customs. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs operates under the Justice Department. This Bureau's main jobs are investigating, determining, and preventing drug abuse connected with narcotics and marijuana. The Food and Drug Administration operates under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The main tasks of the FDA, as it is called, are controlling depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs; it also has control over drugs crossing state lines. The Bureau of Customs, which is under the Treasury Department, works to prevent drugs from entering our country illegally. Its agents at sea and land ports keep watch over persons and goods as they come in.

The State of Florida maintains a Bureau of Law Enforcement to apprehend those who violate state laws concerning the sale, possession, and use of drugs. The state government is responsible for citizens' voting rights and privileges; one of the lifelong penalties for a person convicted of breaking state drug laws may be loss of his rights. State law provides for the teaching of harmful effects of drug abuse. The State Department of Health enforces this by providing drug education through its staff and materials, among its other services.

There are local police forces as well, belonging to our county and to the cities, which enforce local drug laws. The county's Health Department serves in a similar way to the state's in regard to drug control.

Concept: Through laws man desires to provide both protection and penalty.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on the control of drugs so that you will be able to—

1. Identify the three agencies of the federal government that enforce its drug laws and give their specific functions;
2. Identify two agencies of the State of Florida that enforce its drug laws;
3. Identify the ways in which our local governments enforce local drug laws.

Learning Activities:

1. Write the name of agencies in these two federal departments that are concerned with drugs. Then write the functions of each agency.

   a. Treasure Department

      (1) Agency _____

      Function _____

      (2) Agency _____

      Function _____

   b. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare

      Agency _____

      Function _____

2. List two agencies of the state of Florida that enforce the state drug laws. Then write their functions.

   a. Agency _____

      Functions _____

   b. Agency _____

      Functions _____

3. Write a brief paragraph that describes how the county and city governments enforce the drug laws.

Assessment:

Write true if the answer is correct; write false if the answer is not correct.

1. The Bureau of Customs is a federal agency that prevents drugs from entering the country illegally. _____
2. Local police forces do not have the power to apprehend persons who illegally buy, sell, use, or possess drugs. _____
3. The Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs enforces laws dealing with narcotics and marijuana. _____
4. Health Departments of the state and the county have the function of educating the public about drug use. _____
5. The Food and Drug Administration controls only drugs that are used to prevent disease. _____

Lesson 11

IN THE WRONG HANDS

Pretest

Write a brief definition for each of the following terms, which describe illegal ways of getting drugs.

1. bulk peddler _____

_____

_____

2. illegal sale _____

_____

_____

3. smuggling operation _____

_____

_____

4. forging prescriptions _____

_____

_____

IN THE WRONG HANDS

It is important to know how drug laws affect you personally.

Drugs may be sold legally by prescription or over the counter at pharmacies. They are sold illegally in various ways. There are people who make drugs in secret operations, even manufacturing the drugs in their basement or garage. Some people, pretending to be legitimate businessmen, try to purchase drugs from legal manufacturers and then sell the drugs without prescriptions. Both of these ways of operating are against the law.

Some drugs, such as heroin, are completely outlawed in the United States. The drug cannot legally be brought into our country; heroin that is here has been smuggled in. Smuggled means brought into a country illegally. The smuggling of drugs is generally carried on by criminal, gang-type organizations.

Drugs are usually sold to others illegally by bulk peddlers. These persons purchase quantities of a drug from a distributor who also operates illegally. Peddlers are always aware that someone may inform on them.

Drug users may try to obtain drugs illegally by stealing physicians' prescription pads, forging prescriptions, and taking them to be filled at local drugstores. The pharmacist may notice, however, that the prescription has been written by the user instead of the physician and refuse to fill it. Sometimes people who work in drug warehouses or drug manufacturing plants steal drugs and sell them to peddlers or users.

When persons who are dealing with drugs illegally are caught and convicted, they may be arrested or fined, sometimes both. The charge becomes a part of their permanent record. Those who are convicted of drug abuse find it is hard to obtain a job; they must report to a probation officer for a long period of time; they may not hold public office; and in some cases, they may even be denied the right to vote.

Concept: Through laws man desires to provide both protection and penalty.

Behavioral Objectives: you have been given information on how drug laws affect you so that you will be able to—

1. Compare the ways in which drugs are sold legally and illegally;
2. Recognize meanings of terms describing illegal ways of getting drugs;
3. Specify the ways that drug laws may affect you personally.

Learning Activities:

1. Write brief definitions for the following terms:
   a. bulk peddler
   b. illegal sale
   c. smuggling operation
   d. forging a prescription
2. List the ways in which drugs may be sold legally.
   List the ways in which drugs are sold illegally.
3. Write a brief paragraph that tells how drug laws may affect you personally.

Assessment:

Identify each of the following as being legal or illegal means of selling drugs.

1. by prescription_____
2. forging prescriptions_____
3. through bulk peddlers_____
4. over the counter_____
5. smuggling operations_____

Lesson 12

FLORIDA DRUG LAW

Pretest

List the penalty for illegal possession of the following drugs, if it is a first offense.

1. amphetamines_____

2. barbiturates_____

3. marijuana_____

4. LSD_____

5. heroin_____

FLORIDA DRUG LAW*

CRIME	DRUG/SUBSTANCE	PENALTY Maximum for First Offense
Possession	Amphetamines	$ 1,000 fine or 2 years or both
"	Barbiturates	1,000 fine or 2 years or both
"	Marijuana	5,000 fine or 5 years or both
"	LSD	1,000 fine or 2 years or both
"	Cocaine	5,000 fine or 5 years or both
"	Heroin	5,000 fine or 5 years or both
"	Volatile solvents	500 fine or 6 months or both
Selling	Amphetamines	Same as for possession
"	Barbiturates	Same as for possession
"	Marijuana	If sold to someone under 21, $10,000 fine and/or 5 years to life
"	LSD	Same as possession
"	Cocaine	$10,000 and/or 10 years; if sold to a minor, $10,000 and/or 5 years to life
"	Heroin	$10,000 and/or 10 years; if sold to a minor, $10,000 and/or 5 years to life
"	Volatile solvents	Same as for possession

*Florida Statutes, Chapter 398

Concept: Through laws man desires to provide both protection and penalty.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on how drug laws affect you so that you will be able to—

1. List the penalties for illegal possession of drugs and substances, if it is a first offense, in the state of Florida;
2. List the penalties for illegal sale of drugs and substances, if it is a first offense, in the state of Florida.

Learning Activities:

1. Write the penalties for illegal possession of the following:
   a. Marijuana, cocaine, or heroin _____
   b. Amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD _____
   c. Solvents _____
2. Write the penalties for illegal sale of the following:
   a. Marijuana, cocaine, or heroin, if sold to someone under 21 _____
   b. Cocaine or heroin, if sold to an adult _____
   c. Amphetamines, barbiturates, LSD _____
   d. Solvents _____

Assessment:

Write true if the answer is correct; write false if the answers is incorrect.

1. If someone is convicted of illegally selling amphetamines, barbiturates, or LSD, he may be punished under Florida law. _____
2. If someone is convicted of illegally selling marijuana, cocaine, or heroin to a minor in Florida, he may be given a life term in prison. _____
3. If someone is convicted of illegally possessing amphetamines or barbiturates in Florida, he may be fined but not imprisoned. _____

4. There is no penalty for illegal possession of solvents in Florida._____

5. The penalty for illegal sale and possession of marijuana in Florida is not as severe as it is for the other drugs._____

Lesson 13

TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Pretest

List some treatment programs available to drug addicts.

Use the outline below.

1. Federal

   a._____

   b._____

2. State

   _____

   _____

3. Private or Community

   a._____

   b._____

   c._____

   d._____

TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Medical treatment for the drug addict is his best hope for recovery. But getting him to give up the drug habit is not an easy job. Most hospitals for treating drug addicts are not satisfactory, nor are there enough hospitals to help all those addicted. Doctors, social workers, and religious leaders work to find new ways to treat the drug addict.

Our federal government has two hospitals for treatment and rehabilitation of addicts. The federal hospital at Lexington, Kentucky, provides treatment for 2,300 narcotic addicts per year. The hospital at Fort Worth, Texas, gives treatment to all types of drug addicts. At these hospitals, the patient goes through three phases of treatment. First, he is withdrawn from drugs. Next, he receives several weeks of guidance and counseling. Then, he is assigned to a job-training class and later placed on a job.

Some states, such as California and New York, have set up compulsory commitment programs for drug addicts. This means that the addict is ordered by the courts to go to a hospital rather than to jail. Officials in these states feel that drug addicts are sick people, not criminals.

Several private or community drug treatment programs are also available to drug addicts. Synanon, for example, is a program where the user agrees not to use drugs again, and lives with other addicts in the Synanon community, in a family-type arrangement. Daytop Lodge presents a similar treatment to help the addict. Narcotics Anonymous is another community group; it relies on its members to help each user discuss and understand his drug problems. The methadone program is a different type; it provides drug addicts with doses of a drug called methadone, which blocks the unreal impressions of heroin. In this way methadone helps the patient to return to a normal way of life. Sometimes job placement is also offered.

Concept: In a democratic society, man is concerned about and provides for the rehabilitation of the individual.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given the information on treatment programs for drug addicts so that you will be able to—

1. Identify the types of treatment programs for drug addicts on the federal, state, and private levels.
2. Compare and contrast the following drug treatment programs—

   Synanon — Daytop Lodge

   Narcotics Anonymous — methadone program
3. Analyze the three phases of treatment for drug addicts at federal hospitals in Lexington and Forth Worth.

Learning Activities:

1. List some drug treatment programs for drug addicts on the federal, state, and private levels.
2. Describe each of the following drug treatment programs—

   Synanon — Daytop Lodge

   Narcotics Anonymous — methadone program
3. List in order the three phases of treatment for drug addicts at federal hospitals in Lexington and Fort Worth.

Assessment:

Identify each of the following as federal, state, or private.

1. Daytop Lodge_____

2. Program that provides drug addicts with a drug called methadone

   _____

3. Compulsory commitment programs_____

4. Laws that regard drug addicts as sick people, not criminals_____

5. Program that provides three phases of treatment for addicts_____

Lesson 14

HELPING THOSE ON THE HABIT

Pretest

Select the word from the following list that best identifies each of the items below. Write the word in the blank.

reality depression withdrawal

relapse counseling

1. The gradual stopping of the use of drugs_____
2. Go back to using drugs again after medical treatment_____
3. A feeling of sadness_____
4. Life, with its problems, as it actually is_____
5. Talking to and guiding people to help them understand their problems_____

HELPING THOSE ON THE HABIT

It was once believed that drug addicts could not be cured of their dependence on drugs. Today many authorities agree that the drug addict can be helped and cured through proper medical treatment and counseling.

The first step in any treatment program for addicts is that the drug user must want to be helped. This means a willingness to withdraw from drugs. During withdrawal, the drug addict gradually stops the use of the drugs. This is a critical period in the drug addict's life. Now he has to face reality, but emotionally he believes that he cannot do so without drugs. Close medical supervision is needed to guide and support the drug addict so that he will not go back to the use of drugs again, or relapse.

The reason that a person uses drugs is important to know. Some people use drugs to escape from their problems, while others may feel that drugs help to relieve their tensions. People may also use drugs to overcome depression, or feelings of sadness; or people may use drugs just for curiosity. Sometimes a person uses drugs because he is disgusted with life. This type of user finds pleasure in taking drugs rather than trying to find happiness in life without drugs.

Counseling helps the patient understand why he has abused drugs and tries to help him find other ways of solving his problems. Recent developments indicate that persons who were formerly addicts themselves are often able to help addicts through these experiences. The patient still needs additional counseling when he returns to his family and community. It is through counseling that the drug addict comes really to know himself and is able to face the world without the use of drugs.

Concept: In a democratic society, man is concerned about and provides for the rehabilitation of the individual.

Behavioral Objectives: You have been given information on helping people who are addicted to drugs so that you will be able to—

1. Identify appropriate terms related to rehabilitation and their meanings;
2. Summarize reasons why people may abuse drugs;
3. Analyze the steps in helping drug addicts.

Learning Activities:

1. Select the word from the following that best identifies each of the items below. Write the word in the blank.

   reality depression relapse
   withdrawal counseling

   a. The gradual stopping of the use of drugs _____
   b. Go back to using drugs again after medical treatment _____
   c. A feeling of sadness _____
   d. Life, with its problems, as it actually is _____
   e. Talking to and guiding people to help them understand their problems _____

2. List five reasons why people may abuse drugs.
3. The following are steps in helping a drug addict. Arrange them in appropriate order, using 1 for the first, 2 for the second, etc.

   ___ The patient is helped to understand his reasons for using drugs.
   ___ The drug addict must want to be helped.
   ___ Close medical supervision is provided to guide the addict.
   ___ Additional counseling is given when the patient returns to his family and community.

Assessment:

Select the appropriate items from the following to complete the outline below.

to gain relief from tensions

drug user must want to be helped

close medical supervision is given

patient is helped to understand his reasons for drug abuse

to overcome feelings of depression

additional counseling of the patient when he returns to his family and community

to avoid facing reality

A. Treatment programs steps

1. drug user is slowly taken off drugs
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

B. Reasons that people may abuse drugs

1. to escape from problems
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

C. Aftercare treatment

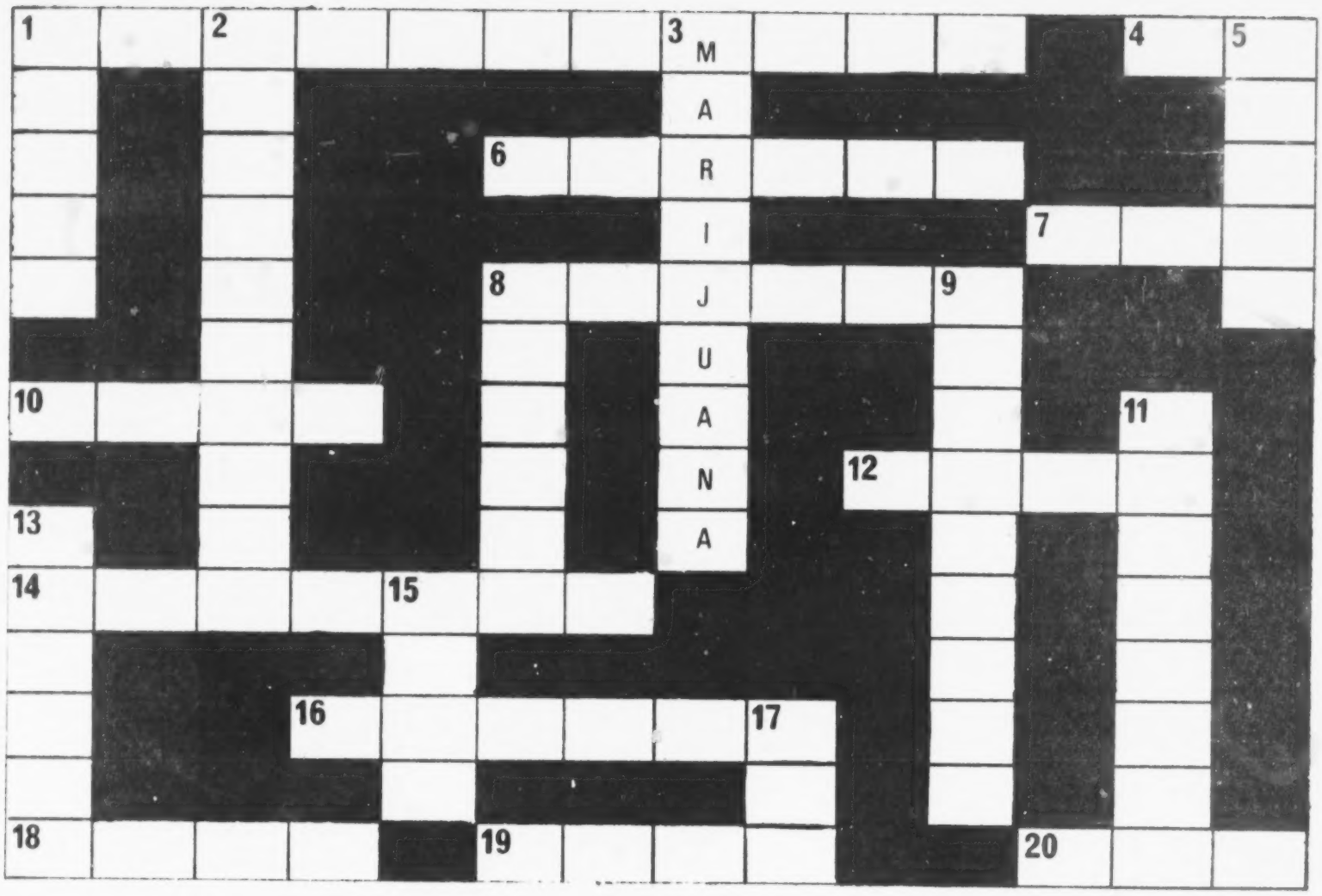
1. counseling the patient to help him understand his reasons for abusing drugs
2. _____

_____

A D D I T I O N A L

A C T I V I T I E S

DRUG USE AND ABUSE PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. a drug used as a stimulant
4. abbreviation for overdose
6. hard stuff
7. packet of narcotics
8. take into the bloodstream by using a needle
10. slang word for LSD
12. means to prevent drug addiction
14. proper amounts prescribed
16. dope peddler
18. a drug experience
19. slang word for marijuana
20. a hallucinogenic drug; acid

DOWN

1. use in the wrong way
2. medical doctors
3. joints or Mary Janes
5. substances used to prevent, treat, or diagnose diseases
8. sniff or smell
9. medical care
11. drugs used to relieve headaches
13. a person who can't live without drugs
15. a substance which is inhaled
17. a slang word for the drug seconal

MOVING LETTERS TO MAKE WORDS

DIRECTIONS: Move the letters around in each row to spell a word or term related to drug use. Write the word in the blank.

J U M A R I N A A _____

L A S T I M T N U _____

C L E T R N A C E _____

R E A T T E M N T _____

J E I N C T O N I _____

D D A C T O N I I _____

H Y P S I C I A N _____

X I N G L E O N T _____

BUILD A WORD

DIRECTIONS: Identify the word that matches correctly with the definition. The first letters of each word when spelled together are ADDICTION.

A	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	a drug stimulant
D	_ _ _ _	substances for treatment of disease
D	_ _ _ _ _	amount prescribed or proper for a patient
I	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	the using of a needle to take drugs
C	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	plant from which marijuana is derived
T	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	need for increased dosage of a drug
I	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	the act of smelling
O	_ _ _ _ _ _ _	too great an amount of medicine
N	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	drugs that bring on sleep and relieve pain

HIDDEN NAMES PUZZLE

DIRECTIONS:

Discover the names of 14 drugs and other substances hidden in the puzzle below. You may find them spelled across or down the rows, or even diagonally up or down. Circle the letters in the names, as in the example that is shown: ALCOHOL. Use the list of names given below the puzzle to guide yourself.

T	Y	N	P	M	A	R	I	J	U	A	N	A	Z
Q	R	L	D	X	C	O	C	A	I	N	E	J	C
H	U	A	S	O	W	T	B	F	D	G	O	M	I
C	T	I	N	S	U	L	I	N	P	C	H	S	K
S	J	A	Y	Q	J	X	L	S	D	O	E	Q	U
E	L	S	G	N	U	W	P	D	E	H	R	T	M
D	E	P	F	B	R	I	F	U	N	W	O	Z	O
A	R	I	Z	D	M	(L)	L	X	I	S	I	F	R
T	W	R	A	X	(O)	G	C	I	Q	B	N	A	P
I	M	I	R	(H)	T	V	B	S	Z	V	A	J	H
V	K	N	(O)	P	I	U	M	C	G	E	B	R	I
E	G	(C)	N	E	C	A	M	P	H	O	R	V	N
J	(L)	H	Y	O	Q	K	P	T	U	L	I	D	E
(A)	Z	A	M	P	H	E	T	A	M	I	N	E	L

alcohol
amphetamine
aspirin
camphor
cocaine
glue
heroin
insulin
LSD
marijuana
morphine
opium
sedative
tranquilizer

WHICH WORD DOESN'T BELONG?

DIRECTIONS: In each row of words, circle the one word that doesn't belong with the others.

1.	marijuana	pot	Mary Jane	narcotic
2.	inject	inhale	smuggle	swallow
3.	aspirin	insulin	eye drops	iodine
4.	physician	MD	doctor	counselor
5.	addict	tolerance	user	peddler
6.	glue	gasoline	heroin	paint thinner
7.	rehabilitate	cure	re-educate	relapse
8.	Daytop Lodge	Narcotics Anonymous	Federal hospital	Synanon
9.	opium	coca leaf	belladonna	LSD
10.	cured	hooked	dependent	addicted

WHAT IS IT?

DIRECTIONS: Read each paragraph carefully. Identify from the list below the word or phrase that best answers the question. Fill in the blank appropriately.

1. opium
2. withdrawal symptoms or sickness
3. federal hospital at Lexington
4. marijuana
5. narcotics
6. amphetamines
7. LSD

A. The use of this drug is increasing in our country. It comes from a plant. This drug is illegal to use, to own, or to sell. The drug has no medical uses at this time. In our country, the drug is smoked in cigarettes or in pipes. What is it?_____

B. These drugs have a depressant effect on the body. Large doses can result in death. Pain is relieved, but a dangerously carefree feeling may also result. These drugs are habit-forming and addicting. They are products of the opium plant. What are they?_____

C. Some people use this drug to stay awake. A prescription is needed to purchase this drug. Caffeine and cola drinks provide the same stimulant effects. The drug may hide the body's need for rest or give the user a false feeling of well-being.

What is it?_____

D. Early Egyptians used it to relieve pain. In Arabia, the drug was used to relieve headaches. Later, the drug was used for trading purposes. Many people became addicted to it. The drug makes people

feel sad and tired.

What is it?_____

E. Addicts fall into a restless sleep. Their eyes and noses begin to to run, and excessive sweating and yawning result. The pupils of the eyes become large, and gooseflesh appears. Later, cramps set in the back, legs, and stomach. Finally, vomiting, diarrhea, loss of appetite, fever, and a rapid loss of weight result.

What is it?_____

F. It takes in 2,300 patients a year for treatment of drug addiction. Here the patient is withdrawn from drugs first. Next he receives medical treatment. Lastly he is assigned to job training. Following treatment at this place, the patient returns to his own family and community.

What is it?_____

UNSCRAMBLING LETTERS

DIRECTIONS: Read each definition of the drug vocabulary below carefully. Identify the name of the drug by unscrambling the letters with each definition.

1. A drug used by smoking (IJMARUNAA) _____
2. Substances used as medicine (RUGDS) _____
3. Drug user (DDIATC) _____
4. An illegal drug made from opium (OHERNI) _____
5. Enacted to control drug use (WLAS) _____
6. Seller of drugs (DDLERPE)_____
7. Getting off drugs slowly (DRWITAWHLA)_____
8. The providing of medical treatment and reeducation of the drug addict (TATIREHALIBNOI) _____
9. A medical doctor (HYPSINIAC) _____
10. A legal way of buying drugs (SPREIPTNOICR)_____
11. A sleep-inducing drug (TUBABRIRTEA)_____
12. A narcotic drug made from the poppy plant (POMIU) _____
13. A way to cure a disease or care for a patient (MTRNEATTE) _____

_____

14. To go back to drugs after drug treatment (LPREASE) _____
15. To feel a very great need for drugs (PDENEDECNE) _____

opium	physician	drugs
marijuana	addict	dependence
barbiturate	treatment	withdrawal
prescription	peddler	rehabilitation
laws	heroin	relapse

DRUG TERM COMPARISONS

DIRECTIONS: Identify from the word list below a term which will make each statement correct. Write the term in the blank.

1. Aspirin is to headache - AS - antiseptic is to _____.
2. Marijuana is to inhalation - AS - depressants is to _____.
3. Stimulants is to excitability - AS - depressants is to _____.
4. Eye drops is to over-the-counter - AS - penicillin is to _____.
5. Doctor is to physician - AS - substances is to _____.
6. Bureau of Narcotics is to federal - AS - Police Department is to _____.
7. Federal is to Lexington - AS - community is to _____.
8. Heroin is to injection - AS - glue is to _____.
9. Coca leaf is to Peru - AS - opium is to _____.
10. Belladonna is to coughing - AS - camphor is to _____.
11. Marijuana is to hallucinogen - AS - amphetamines is to _____.
12. Doctor's prescription is to legal - AS - forged prescription is to _____.
13. Peddler is to seller - AS - drug addict is to _____.
14. Drug education is to prevention - AS - medicine is to _____.

user	illegal	prescription
treatment	stimulant	drugs
sadness	Egypt	Synanon
swallowing	infection	inhalation
local	skin burns	

POSTTEST

Elementary and Junior High School

POSTTEST

A. True - False

1. Dangerous drugs include only narcotic drugs. _____
2. Taking drugs even under a doctor's care can be dangerous if certain rules are not followed. _____
3. Marijuana affects all users in the same way. _____
4. A need or desire for a particular drug is called a drug habit. _____
5. Drugs are substances used in the diagnosis, treatment, or prevention of sickness or disease. _____
6. We obtain drugs from plants only. _____
7. Over-the-counter drugs require a prescription before purchasing. _____
8. Insulin can be purchased without a prescription. _____
9. Only the federal government controls the illegal use of drugs. _____
10. For someone convicted of selling marijuana, cocaine, or heroin to a minor, the penalty in Florida may be 5 years to life in prison. _____
11. The need for larger doses of the same drug to bring about the same effect is a result of tolerance. _____
12. A drug user who is dependent upon a drug is called a drug addict. _____
13. The best way to stop drug addiction is to prevent it from happening. _____
14. Drug addicts cannot be cured of their dependence on drugs. _____

15. The reasons why a person uses drugs are important to know in helping him overcome his addiction to drugs. _____

16. There are several possible dangers to the user of marijuana. _____

17. Most facilities for helping drug addicts recover from drug addiction today are satisfactory. _____

18. Most drug laws are provided to prevent drug addiction. _____

19. A person convicted of drug offense may be denied the right to vote. _____

20. State laws on drug abuse have penalties for the sale and use of drugs, but not for the possession of drugs. _____

B. Matching: Identify the correct answer for each item from the list of words below, and write the answer in the blank.

a. over-the-counter	f. smuggle
b. relapse	g. hallucinogen
c. withdrawal	h. psychological dependence
d. solvent	i. Bureau of Customs
e. treatment	j. Drug Abuse Control Amendments

1. Help received when you are sick _____
2. Gradual stopping of the use of drugs _____
3. Substance which may badly damage the brain and bone marrow when inhaled over a period of time _____
4. A drug which causes the mind to see things in an unreal way _____
5. How to buy a drug legally without a prescription _____
6. A feeling of great need for a drug _____
7. Going back to using drugs again after medical treatment _____

8. Laws which deal with depressant, stimulant, barbiturate, and hallucinogenic drugs _____

9. Bring into the country illegally _____

10. Agency that prohibits drugs from illegally entering our country _____

C. Construct a prescription drug label, Include the essential information required by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Answer Key

Lesson 1, THE EARLY HISTORY OF DRUGS

Learning Activities, page 3

1.
- a. liver
- b. coca leaf
- c. belladonna
- d. camphor
- e. opium
- f. rhubarb

2.
- a. true
- b. false
- c. false
- d. true
- e. true

3.
- a. Egypt or Mesopotamia
- b. Peru
- c. Babylonia
- d. China
- e. China
- f. China

Assessment, page 4

1. sleep
2. opium
3. camphor
4. alcohol
5. anemia

Answer Key

Lesson 2, TYPES OF DRUGS AND HOW THEY ARE USED

Learning Activities, page 7

1.
- a. plant
- b. man-made
- c. animal
- d. mineral
- e. animal
- f. mineral
- g. plant
- h. mineral

2.

Prevention of disease	Treatment of Disease	Pain Relief
1. vaccines	1. penicillin	1. tranquilizers
2. antiseptics	2. allergy pills	2. sleeping pills
3. vitamin pills	3. cough medicines	3. aspirin
	4. vitamin pills	4. cough medicines
	5. aspirin	

Assessment, page 8

1. mineral
2. plants
3. man-made
4. prevention
5. pain relief

Answer Key

Lesson 3, PRESCRIPTION AND NONPRESCRIPTION DRUGS

Learning Activities, page 11

1. over-the-counter drugs:
drugs which can be purchased without a prescription, or written direction of a doctor
prescription drugs:
drugs which are prescribed, or ordered, by a physician

2. a. over-the-counter
b. over-the-counter
c. prescription
d. prescription
e. prescription or over-the-counter
f. prescription or over-the-counter

3. a. Necessary Information
name and address of pharmacy
prescription number
date of the first filling
name of the prescribing physician

b. Additional Information
name of patient
complete directions for use and storage
name of drug and potency of each dose
instructions for refilling

Assessment, page 12

1. false
2. true
3. true
4. true
5. true

Answer Key

Lesson 4, DRUGS CAN BE ABUSED

Learning Activities, page 15

1. a. drug addict
b. depressants
c. amphetamines
d. tranquilizers
e. dosage

2. a. become excited and/or become angry quickly
b. wobbly walk and /or quick temper
c. act carefree and/or cannot make decisions quickly

3. a. take a proper dosage
b. be careful when driving
c. be careful not to mix drinking and drugs
d. take only drugs that are medically prescribed

Assessment, page 16

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. true
5. false

Answer Key

Lesson 5, THE DANGERS OF SNIFFING SOLVENTS

Learning Activities, page 19

1. a. inhaling
   b. drug habit
   c. solvents
   d. prevent
   e. bone marrow

2. a. dangers to their health
   b. receive treatment
   c. sold to children without permission
   d. poisons

3. Person may die; or
   lose interest in school; or
   steal money to buy drugs; or
   may use stronger drugs; or
   damage his bone marrow, liver, kidneys, brain.

Assessment, page 20

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. true

Answer Key

Lesson 6, BE SENSIBLE ABOUT MARIJUANA

Learning Activities, page 23

1. a. may be
   b. illegal
   c. may
   d. doesn't
   e. should

2. He may become
   (a) carefree
   (b) angry
   (c) excited
   (d) uncertain

3. Responses will vary

Assessment, page 24

A. 2. rolled in cigarette paper
   3. has a sweetish odor when smoked

B. 2. may become angry
   3. can't always see things clearly

C. 2. may become addicted through its use
   3. users not sure how the drug will affect them

Answer Key

Lesson 7, HALLUCINOGENS

Learning Activities, page 27

1. a. flashback
   b. mescaline
   c. trip
   d. odorless
   e. candy

2. possible answers: change the way one thinks of himself, make surroundings seem unreal, take away ability to judge distances, may bring on mental illness

3. possible answers: injury to body (or death) during hallucination, injury to body (or death) during attempts at unreal acts like flying, changes in body which may cause mental retardation in the children that are born to the person

Assessment, page 28

1. psychedelics
2. marijuana
3. candy or cookies
4. mental illness
5. illegal

Answer Key

Lesson 8, DRUG HABITS AND DRUG ADDICTION

Learning Activities, page 31

1. a. true
   b. false
   c. true
   d. true

2. a. a need for a particular drug
   b. the body's ability to become used to increasing amounts of a drug so that larger doses are needed to get the same effect
   c. when the user's body is in physical discomfort due to the need for a particular drug
   d. a strong feeling that one cannot live without a particular drug

3. a. Drug habits and addiction may be prevented by not starting the use of drugs without a doctor's direction.
   b. Drug laws must be obeyed by all and enforced.
   c. Cooperation among schools, PTA groups, and churches is needed to help make people aware of the dangers of drug abuse.

Assessment, page 32

1. d
2. b
3. a
4. c
5. e

Answer Key

Lesson 9, LAWS THAT CONTROL DRUGS

Learning Activities, page 35

1. a. International laws—limit production of drugs and their shipment between countries.
   b. Federal laws—control importing of drugs, and the buying and selling of drugs for illegal use.
   c. State laws—control every kind of drug transaction, including possession.
   d. Local laws—control buying, selling, using, possessing drugs.

2. a. Opium Poppy Control Act
   b. Drug Abuse Control Amendments
   c. Harrison Narcotic Act
   d. Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act
   e. Marijuana Tax Act

3. Check a, b, e, f.

Assessment, page 36

(international)
(local or city)
(federal)
(state)

Answer Key

Lesson 10, AGENCIES FOR DRUG CONTROL

Learning Activities, page 39

1. a. Treasury Department

   (1) Federal Bureau of Narcotics: Investigating, determining, and preventing drug abuse connected with narcotics and marijuana.
   (2) Bureau of Customs: Prohibiting drugs from illegally entering our country from other countries.

   b. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
   Food and Drug Administration: Controlling depressant, stimulant, and hallucinogenic drugs; controlling drugs that cross state lines or boundaries.

2. a. Bureau of Law Enforcement: Enforces state laws that deal with sale, possession, and use of drugs; penalities may include lifelong loss of voting rights.
   b. State Department of Health: Provides drug education.

3. Responses will vary (include county and city police forces which enforce drug laws and also County Health Department which provides drug education).

Assessment, page 40

1. true
2. false
3. true
4. true
5. false

Answer Key

Lesson 11, IN THE WRONG HANDS

Learning Activities, page 43

1. a. a person who sells drugs illegally
   b. a sale that is against the law
   c. bringing a drug illegally into the country from another country
   d. signing a doctor's name to a prescription

2. Legally: by prescription
   over-the-counter
   Illegally: through people who pose as legal distributors, by smuggling, through bulk peddlers, by forging prescriptions

3. Responses will vary.

Assessment, page 43

1. legal
2. illegal
3. illegal
4. legal
5. illegal

Answer Key

Lesson 12, FLORIDA DRUG LAW

Learning Activities, page 47

1. a. $5,000 fine or 5 years or both
   b. $1,000 fine or 2 years or both
   c. $500 fine or 6 months or both

2. a. $10,000 or 5 years to life or both
   b. $10,000 or 10 years or both
   c. $1,000 or 5 years or both
   d. $500 fine or 6 months or both

Assessment, page 47

1. true
2. true
3. false
4. false
5. false

Answer Key

Lesson 13, TREATMENT PROGRAMS FOR DRUG ADDICTS

Learning Activities, page 51

1. a. Federal
   (1) federal hospital at Lexington
   (2) federal hospital at Fort Worth
   b. State
   Compulsory commitment to a hospital in some states, e.g., New York and California
   c. Private
   (1) Synanon
   (2) Narcotics Anonymous
   (3) Daytop Lodge

2. a. Synanon - users agree not to use drugs; family-type arrangement; does not use drugs.
   b. Daytop Lodge - a home-type building; helps the addict return to community living; does not use drugs.
   c. Narcotics Anonymous - spiritually oriented; relies on members to help each other; does not use drugs.
   d. Methadone program - uses drug methadone to help patients, but the drug is given under controlled conditions; helps patient learn new job and offers job placement.

3. a. withdrawal from drugs
   b. guidance and counseling
   c. assignment to job-training classes; after training is completed, patient may be placed in a job in the community.

Assessment, page 52

1. private
2. private
3. state
4. state
5. federal

Answer Key

Lesson 14, HELPING THOSE ON THE HABIT

Learning Activities, page 55

1. a. withdrawal
   b. relapse
   c. depression
   d. reality
   e. counseling

2. a. to escape from reality
   b. to overcome depression
   c. to satisfy curiosity
   d. to feel a part of a gang
   e. to get relief from tensions

3. Acceptable order: 2-1-3-4, or 2-3-1-4, or 3-1-2-4

Assessment, page 56

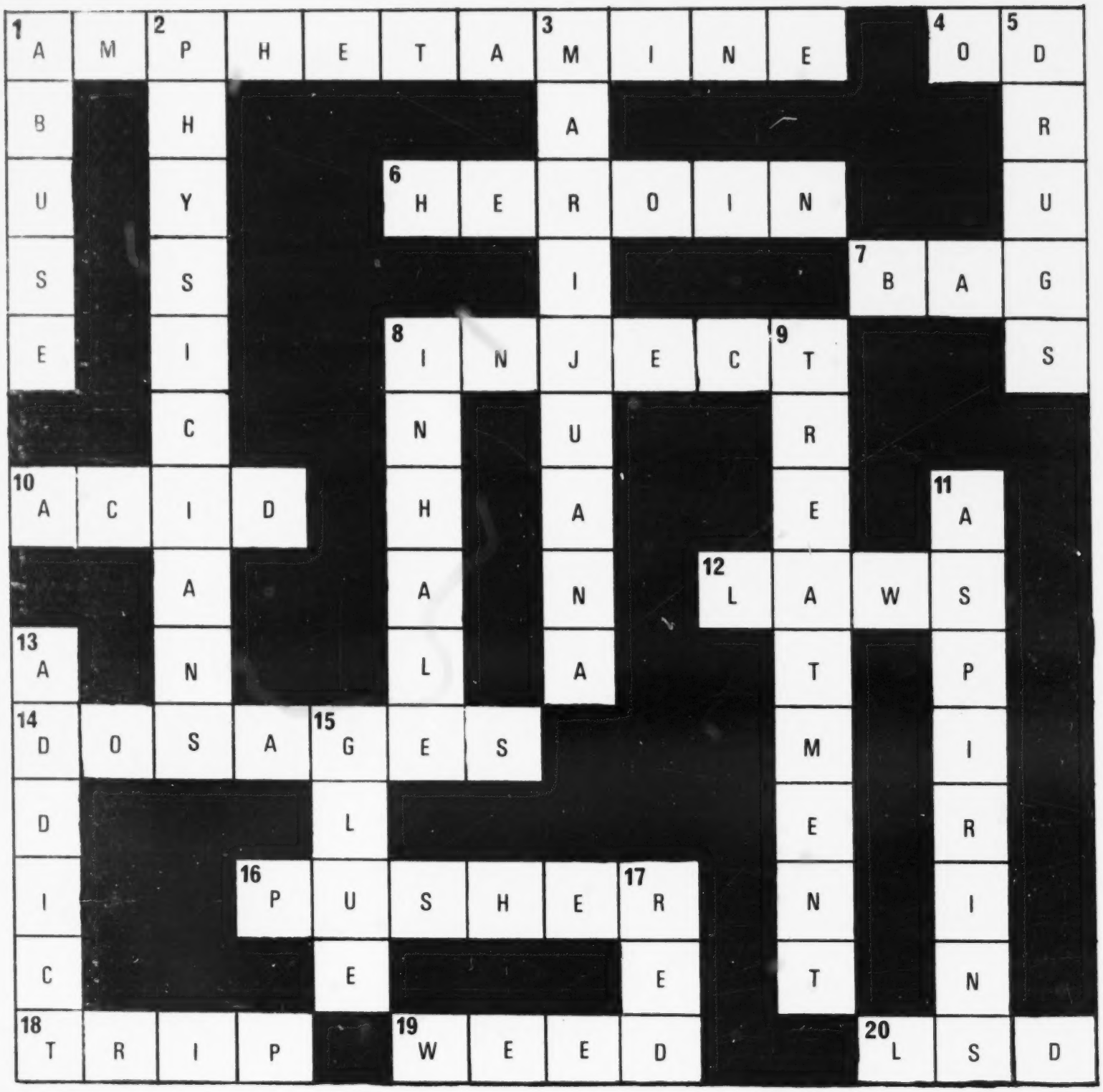
A. 2. close medical supervision is given
   3. patient is helped to understand his reasons for drug abuse
   4. drug user must want to be helped

B. 2. to gain relief from tensions
   3. to overcome feelings of depression
   4. to avoid facing reality

C. 2. additional counseling of the patient when he returns to his family and community

Answers to

DRUG USE AND ABUSE PUZZLE, page 59


1 A M 2 P H E T A 3 M I N E 4 O 5 D
B H A R
U Y 6 H E R O I N U
S S I 7 B A G
E I 8 I N J E C 9 T S
C N U R
10 A C I D H A E 11 A
A A N 12 L A W S
13 A N L A T P
14 D O S A 15 G E S M I
D L E R
16 P U S H E 17 R N I
C E E T N
18 T R I P 19 W E E D 20 L S D

83

Answer Key for Additional Activities

MOVING LETTERS TO MAKE WORDS, page 60

marijuana
stimulant
tolerance
treatment
injection
addiction
physician
Lexington

BUILD A WORD, page 60

Amphetamine
Drugs
Dosage
Injection
Cannabis
Tolerance
Inhalation
Overdose
Narcotics

WHICH WORD DOESN'T BELONG?, page 62

1. narcotic
2. smuggle
3. insulin
4. counselor
5. tolerance
6. heroin
7. relapse
8. federal hospital
9. LSD
10. cured

WHAT IS IT?, page 63

A. marijuana
B. narcotics
C. amphetamine
D. opium
E. withdrawal symptoms or sickness
F. federal hospital at Lexington

UNSCRAMBLING LETTERS, page 65

1. marijuana
2. drugs
3. addict
4. heroin
5. laws
6. peddler
7. withdrawal
8. rehabilitation
9. physician
10. prescription
11. barbiturate
12. opium
13. treatment
14. relapse
15. dependence

DRUG TERM COMPARISONS, page 66

1. infection
2. swallowing
3. sadness
4. prescription
5. drugs
6. local
7. Synanon
8. inhalation
9. Egypt
10. skin burns
11. stimulant
12. illegal
13. user
14. treatment

Answer To

HIDDEN NAMES PUZZLE, PAGE 61

T				M	A	R	I	J	U	A	N	A	
	R				C	O	C	A	I	N	E		
		A											
		I	N	S	U	L	I	N			H		
S		A		Q			L	S	D		E		
E		S			U				E		R		M
D		P				I		U			O		O
A		I				(L)	L				I		R
T		R			(O)	G		I			N		P
I		I		(H)					Z				H
V		N	(O)	P	I	U	M			E			I
E		(C)			C	A	M	P	H	O	R		N
	(L)												E
(A)		A	M	P	H	E	T	A	M	I	N	E	